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13 Attorneys for Defendants RC Ventures LLC
 and Ryan Cohen

14
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

15 ANTHONY MITCHELL,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 RYAN COHEN, an individual; ROBINHOOD
 19 FINANCIAL LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability
 Company; ROBINHOOD SECURITIES, LLC, a
 20 Delaware Limited Liability Company;
 ROBINHOOD MONEY, LLC, a Delaware Limited
 21 Liability Company; THE DEPOSITORY TRUST &
 CLEARING CORPORATION, a New York
 22 Corporation; 20230930-DK-BUTTERFLY-1, INC.,
 a New York Corporation doing business as BED
 23 BATH & BEYOND; OVERSTOCK.COM, INC., a
 Delaware Corporation doing business as BED
 24 BATH & BEYOND; RC VENTURES LLC, a
 Delaware Limited Liability Company; SUE E.
 25 GOVE, an individual,

26
 27 Defendants.

28 Case No. 2:24-cv-01042-RFB-DJA

**REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF
 DEFENDANTS RC VENTURES
 LLC'S AND RYAN COHEN'S
 MOTION TO DISMISS
 PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT**

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff does not dispute that he has failed to properly serve Ryan Cohen and RC Ventures LLC (collectively “the Cohen Defendants”). *See generally* ECF No. 45 (“Opp.”). As this Court already explained, “[a] federal court lacks jurisdiction over a defendant unless the defendant has been properly served under Rule 4.” ECF No. 34 at 1. “[W]ithout substantial compliance with Rule 4 ‘neither actual notice nor simply naming the defendant in the complaint will provide personal jurisdiction.’” *Id.* (quoting *Direct Mail Specialists, Inc. v. Eclat Computerized Techs., Inc.*, 840 F.2d 685, 688 (9th Cir. 1988)). Because Plaintiff has not substantially complied with Rule 4, his Complaint should be dismissed.¹

ARGUMENT

Plaintiff bears the burden of proving that he properly served the Cohen Defendants. *Brockmeyer v. May*, 383 F.3d 798, 801 (9th Cir. 2004). Plaintiff barely attempts to do so, while largely ignoring undisputed facts proving the contrary. Plaintiff contends, for instance, that “[d]ocuments were served on Ana Gomes,” whom “[u]pon information and belief . . . represented that she accepts service on behalf of RC Ventures LLC.” Opp. at 3. That conclusory assertion, however, is refuted by the Cohen Defendants’ declaration—which Plaintiff fails to rebut—attesting that Ms. Gomes “is *not* authorized to accept service for RC Ventures LLC.” ECF No. 43-1 (“Cohen Decl.”) ¶ 7 (emphasis added). Plaintiff also argues that “the process server served Ryan Cohen” personally. Opp. at 3. But that contention is flatly contradicted both by Plaintiff’s Proof of Service stating that the summons was left with Ms. Gomes (ECF No. 40), and by Mr. Cohen’s sworn declaration that he has “not been served with the Summons or Complaint in this matter,” (Cohen Decl. ¶ 4). Plaintiff also does not dispute that Mr. Cohen does not live at the address at which Plaintiff’s process server purports to have left the summons and has not

¹ The Cohen Defendants reserve all defenses and objections to Plaintiff's Complaint, including but not limited to lack of personal jurisdiction, improper venue, failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and failure to join a necessary party.

1 authorized Ms. Gomes to accept service on his behalf. Cohen Decl. ¶¶ 5–6.² Plaintiff’s failure
 2 to argue that service was proper is tantamount to a concession that service was improper.
 3 See *Troy Cap. LLC v. Patenaude & Felix APC*, 2022 WL 4290329, at *2 (D. Nev. Sept. 16, 2022)
 4 (Plaintiff “never argues that service was sufficient. In this district, courts have held that parties
 5 concede to dismissal on that ground when they fail to address a portion of the moving party’s
 6 argument.”); *Rose v. Shintani*, 2023 WL 5529518, at *2 (D. Nev. Aug. 28, 2023) (Plaintiff’s
 7 “failure [to serve process] is uncontested by [Plaintiff]. . . . This alone is sufficient to grant
 8 Defendants’ motion.”).

9 Perhaps recognizing his attempts at service failed to comport with due process, Plaintiff
 10 focuses his efforts on persuading the Court to excuse this deficient service. Opp. at 3–5. The
 11 Court should decline that invitation. To begin with, Plaintiff relies on *Borzeka v. Heckler*, which
 12 established a four-part test to evaluate whether a “technical defect” in service warranted
 13 dismissal. 739 F.2d 444, 447 (9th Cir. 1984). But service here was not plagued by a technical
 14 defect akin to *Borzeka*—where the plaintiff properly served defendant by certified mail, but failed
 15 in addition to serve defendant personally. *Id.* at 446. Here, Plaintiff served a stranger to the
 16 Cohen Defendants. Cohen Decl. ¶¶ 6–7. Such failure is far from technical.

17 In any case, Plaintiff does not satisfy *Borzeka*’s factors, which require that: “(a) the party
 18 that had to be served personally received actual notice, (b) the defendant would suffer no
 19 prejudice from the defect in service, (c) there is a justifiable excuse for the failure to serve
 20 properly, and (d) the plaintiff would be severely prejudiced if his complaint were dismissed.”
 21 739 F.2d at 447. Plaintiff fails the latter two factors.

22
 23
 24 ² Plaintiff also states that he “submitted documents for service” at several addresses he claims
 25 are associated with the Cohen Defendants’ representatives. Opp. ¶ 8. It is difficult to
 26 substantively respond to these claims because Plaintiff has not filed proof of service for these
 27 alleged “submissions.” If Plaintiff means to say that he mailed the Complaint and summons
 28 to these addresses, then that is insufficient for service of process. See *Cooper v. Washington*,
 2022 WL 7686630, at *3 (D. Nev. Oct. 13, 2022); *Shomide v. ILC Dover LP*, 2006 WL
 2042969, at *3 (D. Del. July 20, 2006).

1 First, Plaintiff provided no justifiable excuse for his failure to properly serve the Cohen
 2 Defendants. Such factor might be satisfied if, for instance, Plaintiff proved that he “received
 3 erroneous information from the ‘lower court’ regarding service of process[.]” *Id.* Here, Plaintiff
 4 concludes that his “failure to properly serve the original compliant is justifiable” (Opp. at 4), yet
 5 curiously offers *no* explanation for that failure—much less one that would warrant a departure
 6 from the Federal Rules. Plaintiff’s utter lack of justification is underscored by this Court’s earlier
 7 conclusion that Plaintiff had not shown “he was diligent in attempting proper service” and had
 8 failed to “provide sufficient information about his attempts to find” alternative service addresses
 9 for the Cohen Defendants. ECF No. 34 at 3. That Plaintiff can conjure no justification for the
 10 ineffective service of process should end the inquiry. *See Phillips v. State Bar of Nevada*, 2017
 11 WL 1042461, at *3 (D. Nev. Mar. 16, 2017) (“Where a Plaintiff has no justifiable excuse for his
 12 failure to serve, however, he cannot satisfy the remaining factors under *Borzeka*.”).

13 Second, Plaintiff has not proved that he would be prejudiced—much less severely
 14 prejudiced—if his complaint were dismissed *without prejudice*. Plaintiff has not demonstrated,
 15 for instance, that the applicable limitations periods “would prevent plaintiff[] from re-filing” his
 16 complaint, or that dismissal would otherwise “cause great hardship to plaintiff[.]” *In re Casey*,
 17 193 B.R. 942, 948 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1996). Because Plaintiff would not be “severely prejudiced
 18 by the dismissal of his complaint,” he cannot obtain “relief under the test set forth in *Borzeka*.”
 19 *Hearst v. West*, 31 F.App’x 366, 370 (9th Cir. 2002).

20 Finally, Plaintiff argues that “[d]ismissal of a complaint is inappropriate when there exists
 21 a reasonable prospect that service may yet be obtained,” (Opp. at 5 (citation omitted)), but
 22 provides no basis to conclude that he will accomplish proper service. Plaintiff has already
 23 received an extension of time to serve the Cohen Defendants (ECF No. 24), and has been twice
 24 denied his requests to serve the Cohen Defendants by alternate means (ECF Nos. 16, 34). Put
 25 simply, Plaintiff has not articulated—nor has his conduct demonstrated—any reason to believe
 26 he will effectuate proper service upon the Cohen Defendants. The Court should thus dismiss
 27 Plaintiff’s Complaint for insufficient service of process.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the claims asserted against the Cohen Defendants in Plaintiff's Complaint should be dismissed.

Dated: December 19, 2024.

EVANS FEARS SCHUTTERT MCNULTY MICKUS

/s/ David W. Gutke

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Attorneys for Defendants RC Ventures LLC and Ryan Cohen

1 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

2 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on December 19, 2024, a true and correct copy of
3 the foregoing **REPLY BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS RC VENTURES LLC'S**
4 **AND RYAN COHEN'S MOTION TO DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT** was served
5 electronically on all counsel of record and Plaintiff Anthony Mitchell via CM-ECF.
6

7
8 */s/ Faith Radford*
9 An employee of Evans Fears Schuttert McNulty Mickus